

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXIV.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ABOUT THE SCOURGE.

**MARY VESSELS ARRIVE AT QUARANTINE
YESTERDAY**

FROM CHOLERA-STRIKED PORTS,
And Are Taken in Charge by the Authorities.

ONE DEATH FROM THE DISEASE.

Health Officer Jenkins's Letter to the Governor, Giving the Progress of the Work at Fire Island.

Quarantine, September 11.—A number of steamers arrived during the early morning hours and dropped anchor in the lower bay to wait the arrival of the health officers after sunrise. Among the arrivals were two crack vessels, belonging to the fleets of prominent trans-Atlantic lines. These were the *La Champagne*, Captain Boyer, of the French line, which sailed from Havre and Cherbourg, and the *Aurana*, Captain Walker, of the Cunard line, from Liverpool.

The *La Champagne* sighted South Fire Island at 4:30 o'clock a. m., and the *Aurana* at 6:35 o'clock a. m. They showed clean bills of health, and, after being in quarantine all night, were allowed to drop anchor off the quarantine station.

The other arrivals were the British steamer *Martello*, Captain Rea, from Hull, which passed Sandy Hook at 3:25 o'clock this morning, and the British steamer *Clintonia*, Captain Bulman, from Shields, which arrived in quarantine at 6:05 o'clock this morning. All these steamers will be closely inspected and if it is found that cholera has made its appearance aboard of any of them, they will be treated in each instance in the manner similar to that adopted in the case of the infected vessels which are at present undergoing quarantine.

The steamer *Obdam* was released from quarantine at 6 o'clock a. m.

Dr. Jenkins has been as active as usual today going the rounds of the steamers at anchorage.

Inspecting the Vessels.

In addition to his regular rounds he took passage in the Cepheus and proceeded to the Normandie to superintend the transfer of her passengers to Fire Island. He returned late in the afternoon on Ed Stokes's yacht, *Fra Diavolo*, and soon afterwards sent the following telegram to Governor Flower in explanation of his movements:

Sandy Hook at 10:10 o'clock in the fog. Dr. Jenkins will probably go down to her tonight. The following is the last dispatch of the night received by Dr. Jenkins from Swinburne Island:

"The Cepheus has just been around ship."

TAKING THE PASSENGERS OFF.

The Stonington Examined and Found to Be Unseaworthy.

New York, September 11.—The old frigate *New Hampshire*, left her dock in Hoboken at noon today, and tow of two tugs, proceeded on her way to lower quarantine to take aboard the *Rigga's* first-class passengers and the *Normandie's* second cabin passengers.

The Stonington, which had been tendered by J. Pierpont Morgan, was carefully examined today by the health officers and others and found to be unseaworthy.

The Stonington went down yesterday, and during the same day a number of the Normandie's passengers were put ashore at New York along with the Normandie during the night and was to start for Fire Island with her cargo today. Much regret was expressed by Mr. Bous, general passenger agent of the Hamburg-American company when he learned of her unseaworthy.

The Cepheus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, was chartered by Commissioners Allen and J. Sergeant Crum to remove the passengers from the Stonington to Fire Island.

INCREASING IN HAMBURG.

An Appalling Increase in the Death List.

News from Other Cities.

Hamburg, September 11.—The cholera epidemic continues to rage in this city, and hundreds of persons are daily being stricken with the pestilence, and the total of cases now stands at 1,000, appallingly larger than ever before.

Yesterday 30 new cases and 161 deaths were reported here, but of this number 117 cases and thirty-nine deaths occurred previously.

Havre, September 11.—In this city eight new cases of cholera and five deaths were reported yesterday.

St. Petersburg, September 11.—The cholera epidemic still abates, 2,837 cases and 1,800 deaths occurring throughout Russia yesterday. In this city alone 117 cases and thirty-nine deaths occurred.

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FOR THE DETENTION OF PASSENGERS.

Attorney General Miller Says There Is No Foundation for the Governor's Protest.

Washington, September 11.—Attorney General Miller is of the opinion that there is no foundation for the protest made by Governor Abbott of New Jersey, to President Harrison against the use of Sandy Hook for a temporary detention place for the passengers from the cholera-infected ship at lower quarantine. The protest was made by the president to the attorney general for his opinion, and his reply will be made, if it has not already been done, in accordance with the above.

The right of the government to use the place for the purposes intended is clear, for the act ceding the place to the government allows it to be used for military and public purposes.

"Even if the words 'public purposes' were not in the act," said the attorney general, "there are other reasons by which a similar conclusion to that stated could be reached."

Neither Acting Secretary Spaulding, of the treasury department nor Acting Secretary Astor, of the state department, have any news in regard to cholera to give the press tonight.

THE PEARY EXPEDITION.

The Return of One of the Most Successful Arctic Expeditions Known.

St. John's, N. F., September 11.—The King arrived here this morning from North Greenland, whence it had sailed August 24. On board are the entire Peary relief expedition, in good health, with Lieutenant and Mrs. Peary and party, except Mr. Vorhoeff, who, it is believed, lost his life shortly after the return of Mr. Peary from Inland Ice, by falling into a crevice of the glacier at the head of Robertson Bay, a body of water adjoining McCormick Bay, while on an expedition of his own a neighborhood of the Greenland settlement. With the exception of this accident, which has damped both parties, the two expeditions have been eminently successful. Mr. Peary has carried out his plans fully and made a great inland ice journey of 1,500 miles with Mr. Astrippe, and through members of his party, who remained at McCormick Bay, have made a rich collection of flora, fauna and ethnology of North Greenland, besides which he has demonstrated the ease and comfort with which winter can be spent in Arctic regions. The polar exploration has been equally fortunate. The not unusual plan proposed by Professor Heppner has miscarried and many things accomplished not considered feasible have been realized.

The above telegram states definitely that passengers would be landed shortly. There appears to be some doubt in the doctor's mind, though he does not say so, as to whether the Cepheus will go in over the bar with the present wind blowing.

The number of cases and deaths is not large, the Scandia being the only one to present further developments. Marie Jonovitz, aged two and a half years, whose mother accompanied her ashore to the island; Anna Olsen, aged eight years, and Matilde Merske, aged thirteen years, have taken ill today and recovered.

There was only one death, that of Theodore Olsen, a three-year-old child, taken ill at 6 o'clock this morning and died at 8 o'clock. There is another death on board, Marinius Bursa, a nursing infant being taken off by marasmus.

Patients at Swinburne Island Doing Well.

It has been decided to hold the steamers Wyoming and Moravia at least ten days after all trace of sickness on board has been lost. Dr. Byson reported that outside of new cases of sickness reported, all the patients at Swinburne Island were doing well and that Dr. Hinds, surgeon of the Wyoming who had been received at the island three days ago, had returned to his ship perfectly recovered from his slight illness, which was magnified into a scare by being alleged to be cholera.

Dr. Jenkins has been advised word of the opposition of Babylon, L. I., to the landing of the detained passengers at Fire Island, telegraphed Governor Flower, requesting him to notify Dr. Balch to proceed with the landing under the direction of the executive.

Later in the evening the governor replied that the Babylonians were threatening the rights of Babylon, L. I., to the landing of the detained passengers at Fire Island, telegraphed Governor Flower, requesting him to notify Dr. Balch to proceed with the landing under the direction of the executive.

A dispatch was received by Dr. Jenkins stating that the Cepheus had been unable to land her passengers at Fire Island owing to the heavy surf, and that she had to remain at Sandy Hook. Dr. Jenkins at once dispatched his secretary, Mr. Seguin, down the bay with instructions to look after the passengers and see that they are made as comfortable as circumstances will admit of on the iron steamboat, where they will have to remain all night.

Not Allowed to Land.

11:15 p. m.—Dr. Jenkins has just received a cable from Babylon, L. I., advising that the Babylonians were forcibly prevented from landing at Fire Island by a force of 150 armed deputies from Babylon, L. I. He has wired for the particulars.

THE INDEPENDENT CONVENTION WILL THEN BE HELD AT BIRMINGHAM.

Montgomery, Ala., September 11.—(Special.)—The Jeffersonian democrats and third party people held a convention in this county yesterday and selected a delegation to the people's party or the national democratic convention at Birmingham on the 15th. The delegation goes uninsured for congressional candidates. It was thought probable they would endorse Colonel Wiley, a candidate before the straight convention for congress, but instead the convention instructed against any man who did not know himself a Col. Wiley.

When the machinations of the enemy were fully understood Wilson promptly advised his associates of the health department and the newspaper men into which people's party or the national democratic convention at Birmingham on the 15th. The delegation goes uninsured for congressional candidates.

The Koblets here claim the Birmingham convention will be the largest in this state for years. They are confident of carrying the state against Cleveland, while the democrats are silent and are preparing to meet them.

Wanted to Speak in West Virginia.

Nashville, Tenn., September 11.—(Special.) Hon. W. A. McCorkle, a member of the democratic executive committee of West Virginia, arrived here today and presented letters to the state committee, asking that he be allowed to speak at Point Lookout with 207 cabin passengers on board. This was a great surprise and annoyance to Wilson, who sent special orders to have the Cepheus arrive at Fire Island as noon noon as possible, and in event to leave quarantine later than the noon hour.

He Would Not Bring the Ship In.

Wilson had already arranged with Captain Charles Wicks to pilot the Cepheus across the bar. At 11:15 Captain Wicks had descended and had finally told Wilson frankly that Superintendent Arthur Dominy had threatened him with the loss of his place if he brought the steamboat in. Wilson then promised him a place which would pay him twice hundred dol-

THE CITIZENS ARM

And Resist the Landing of the Cholera Patients

FROM THE CEPHEUS AT FIRE ISLAND

Guarding the Hotel to Keep the Mob from Burning It

CUTTING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES

**Between the Island and N. Y. City.
The Situation Growing Serious.
Meeting of the Citizens.**

lars a year in case he lost the nine-hundred-dollar position he already held, for bringing the Cepheus over the bar. Wicks agreed to this, but when the Cepheus appeared off the bar at 8:45 o'clock he had not turned up. When quite dark he appeared and said it was impossible for him to bring in the Cepheus or even to go out and explain the situation. In spite of his protestations it was evident that Captain Wicks had been intimidated.

The Cepheus Goes Back.

An hour later word came from Fire Island and observatory saying the Cepheus lights were disappearing and that she had evidently put back towards New York. Meantime, the watchers concealed in the shadows about the hotel kept up their vigilance, while Wilson, after sending appeals to New York for special permission to be sent down on an extra train, had his buckets placed at "handy" points on the piazza and the watch arranged for the night was begun.

EIGHT KILLED AND FORTY INJURED

In the Railroad Smash-Up at West Cambridge

The Cause of the Wreck.

Boston, September 11.—The horror of the great Quincy accident was recalled last night when a through freight express train, bound on the Pittsburg railroad, ran into a passenger train standing on an outbound track at West Cambridge Junction, telescoping the rear car, killing six persons outright and injuring nearly forty others, three of whom have since died.

Passenger train No. 131, due to leave Boston at 10:15 o'clock p. m., started on the West Cambridge Junction line reaching the junction from the west, to pass through the cross-overs in order to see if he had the right of way from the signal tower, which is located close by. The passenger train was said to be five minutes late, and about the same hour the local passenger train from 10:30 a. m. scheduled to leave West Cambridge Junction also. The west-bound train which left Boston had come to a full stop in order that the east-bound train from Waltham, which had the right of way, could pass that point before it crossed over to the Watertown branch. While the west-bound train was passing the express freight train, which was bound for Boston, thunders along, and just as the passenger train started to cross the Watertown branch the freight train crashed into the rear car of the passenger train, with the result above described.

The rear brakeman of the passenger train, who shortly before the accident was working on the engine, was struck by the engineer of the freight train of danger ahead, and signalled the freight train, and his signal was answered by two whistles which is the usual answer that all signals have been seen and noted. The reason for the collision, he feels sure, was that the engineer of the freight train did not control his train, which was of thirty cars, the greater part of them containing lumber, all very heavy. Most of those on the passenger train were residents of places on the line of the Watertown branch, and nearly all of them were working people.

DO TAYLOR WILL HANG.

The Virginia Desperado Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

Bristol, Tenn., September 11.—(Special.) Dr. Marshall B. Taylor has been on trial for the killing of Ira Mullens and wife, Wilson Mullens, John Chappell and Greenberry Harris at Pound Gap last spring. A large number of witnesses were examined by the commonwealth and defense and several hours were consumed in argument.

Yesterday morning the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. Taylor failed to prove an alibi, as he did twelve years ago when he was tried for the murder of a young man by the name of Moore, at Gate City.

The testimony of Mrs. Mullens, wife of Wilson and sister of Moonshiner Ira, was most damaging.

Asked if she could swear to Taylor when she met him, she replied, "Yes, I would recognize him on a dark night, though his hair was off and his back turned to me. He is bow-legged and has a peculiar walk which no other man could ever acquire."

Other testimony was very damaging, as he had made threats. One thousand or fifteen hundred dollars, which Ira Mullens' wife carried around her waist, under her clothing, was missing when the body was discovered. The murderer had stripped her clothes over her head and left the body exposed. When Taylor was arrested he had much money.

The sentence has not yet been passed, but will be in a day or so. An appeal will be made for a new trial, but the court will hardly grant it. A heavy guard will remain around the jail for awhile yet, in fact most of the men who guarded Talton Hall are still there. The feeling against Taylor is very bitter in all that country.

Accused of Killing a Toll-Gate Keeper.

Nashville, Tenn., September 11.—(Special.) There had been considerable excitement in Scott's Hollow, about two miles from Nashville, since the assassination of the lame tollkeeper, J. H. Jones, a few nights ago. Evidence gradually accumulates incriminating Andrew and Joe Winters, two neighbors, with whom Jones had been on bad terms, and to-night they were arrested and brought to jail here for safe keeping. Their houses have been guarded to prevent their escaping, and there was some talk of lynching.

Charged with Murder.

Huntsville, Ala., September 11.—(Special.) John Orman and Cy McFarland, who were in the sheriff's posse when Newton Copeland was arrested yesterday, were arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by a brother of Copeland, charging them with murder in the first degree. They are in jail and trial is set for Tuesday morning before Judge Bert P. Hunt. The case is attracting great interest and much feeling is aroused.

THEY WILL PROTEST

Against the Attitude of the Reading Rail Road Company to Organized Labor.

Philadelphia, September 11.—Chief Engineer, arrived here today and, with Chief P. H. Morrissey, of the brakemen, and Chief S. A. Wilkinson, of the trainmen's brotherhood, held a conference with a committee of the Reading railroad employees, who are here submitting their grievances to railroad officials. The men expect Chief Hansen, of the telegraphers, the chief of the conductors' organization, President of the Federation of Labor, to join them in their next visit to President McLean, when it is expected that an emergency protest will be made against the attitude of the railroad company towards organized labor.

Republican Hypocrisy.

The republican platform of 1888 referred to the power of official patronage, and the party must have regarded the matter as serious. I do not know where one would go to find danger in the power of official patronage if it is not to be found in the action of President Harrison in relation to the Minneapolis convention. No more disgraceful picture has ever been presented to the country than that of the president sitting at the end of a telegraph wire in Washington and giving directions to the management of the convention before which he was a candidate for nomination and in which there were 12,000 office holders depending upon him for their living, voting as delegates, and around whom were gathered 2,000 or 3,000 other office holders rolling down opposition. He had this convention managed on the spot by some of the greatest office holders of the country.

Officers of a College Society.

Duchess, Tenn., September 11.—(Special)—The Henry W. Grady Society, of Terrell college, reorganized today for the coming year's work. President, Mr. Guy Edwards; Vice-president, Miss Mary Sue O'Neill; Treasurer,

ELOQUENT ALBERT.

Colonel Cox Addresses a Big Meeting at Griffin.

GOOD WORK ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Political Meetings in Various Parts of the State—Some Legislative and County Nominations.

Griffin, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—A great democratic gathering was held here yesterday. Colonel Albert H. Cox, of Atlanta, was the orator of the day, and his speech, for clear and forcible logic, could not have been improved upon, and his first utterance caught the crowd and for two hours he held the closest attention of every one present.

Judge Walter O. Bass introduced Mr. Cox as a scholar whose mind was as bright as his heart was pure, resembling a diamond which shot rays clear through and clinched themselves on the other side.

Colonel Cox began by asking if he was addressing an audience of farmers, stating that he was identified with them in their interests, not by inheritance, but by choice of investment. If he was speaking to those who were wavering he asked that they listen to the reason why they should remain in the democratic party. The reason, he declared, why they should remain in this grand old party was that it was the party of the people, with the people's cause, and interested in their cause, and declared the democratic leaders espoused the cause of our hopes for better times. Here he arraigned the republican and third parties and scored them unmercifully, showing the oppression that would be heaped upon the people if either of them should be victorious in November.

For forcible logic, the holding up of the Ocalas demands by the alliance and the difference between them and the Omaha platform of the people's party has never been equaled here. He declared the alliance principles an original principle, and be-cause of that fact, but that good men considered when vicious, discerning men led the ranks into politics for the personal promotion of a selfish ambition. As an evidence that the order was originally non-political, Colonel Cox related his effort to join, and was told that they knew his greatest interest lay in the farm, but said if lawyers were admitted it would not take long then to injest politics and its usefulness would be destroyed. Colonel Cox said in their Ocalas demands the alliance declared for an economic administration of the expenses of the government, and the reduction of the tariff and many other things that were of democratic origin, but when the platform was framed at Omaha all these things were left out.

Colonel T. W. Flint here arose and said,

"It is in the plowman."

"Give me the book," said Colonel Flint, and when he got it turned to the Ocalas demands and began reading the demands for a section of the text.

"That is not the Omaha platform," said Colonel Cox, "but the Omaha and the crowd gave a democratic whoop."

"Well, if it ain't in the Omaha platform in so many words it's understood that we oppose it," said Colonel Flint.

I have no respect for a party that will allow a man to change their platform and be afraid to name it," said Colonel Cox.

Colonel Flint attempted to make a reply, but the audience yelled him down and, seeing that he was so hopelessly in the minority, he remained quiet during the remainder of the speech.

There are about third party in the audience, he was as quiet as the proverbial church mouse during preaching. Colonel Cox next discussed the free silver question and showed that a majority of the democrats were in favor of free coinage, and if ever third party who was contesting for office in the state was elected, he would have no advantage over what they would have with the democrats again in congress. He declared that no measure had ever come up for the expansion of the currency when the democrats did not vote a majority for the measure.

Colonel Cox closed his magnificent speech with a review of Weaver's political history, declaring he had never set on any political test long enough to "rip an egg or hatch a chick."

At the conclusion men rushed for the stage to congratulate Colonel Cox, and after a few words do so completely ignored Colonel Flint, who was screaming some announcement at the top of his voice. The audience, which completely filled Patterson's opera house, with its seating capacity of 500, was composed four-fifths of farmers, and the fact that only one third party showed up clearly proves our claim of a solid democratic county.

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Democratic speeches were made here yesterday by General P. M. B. Young, elector for the seventh district, and Hon. W. R. Rankin, democratic nominee for the legislature. General Young made a fine speech, and many of his audience claimed to be among the best which has ever made here during the present campaign. All the political issues of the day were discussed with the fire and force of eloquence characteristic of the speaker. The speech was well received and cheered to the echo. Hon. W. R. Rankin made an excellent speech, and will again be elected. Count Gordon county for Cleveland and demurality.

HOT TIMES IN TY TY.

Two Sets of Speeches Going On a Few Feet Apart.

Ty Ty, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—Ty Ty had a great day, politically, yesterday. Colonel Peck, the third party candidate for governor, had an appointment here, and there was a committee at every

DR. PRICE'S

DELICIOUS

Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla Lemon Orange Flavored Extracts
Of perfect purity
Of great strength
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicious
and sumptuous as the fresh fruit.

train arriving after midnight Friday, but he failed to put in an appearance. There was a large barbecue prepared and a big crowd of third party people, who were sorely disappointed by Colonel Peck not arriving.

Colonel Griggs of Dawson, was here to reply to him, and wanted to speak, but the third party committee would not allow him to occupy his stand, so he spoke from a distance and deposit platform, while at the same time several local third party people were speaking from their stand, several others away.

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It was decidedly interesting to see two distinct concourses, each intensely interested in their speaker, gathered at the same time. At various times, hot words and strong language were indulged in by groups of people all over the town. We certainly had an exciting political day, neither party knowing which was triumphant.

DOWN IN DECATUR.

The indications are that the Negro Vote Will go to the Democrats.

Bainbridge, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—Friday night, by invitation, Hon. W. M. Hammond addressed the central democratic club of Decatur county. The courthouse was crowded to its utmost capacity by citizens of the country; a large number of ladies also being present to hear the gifted orator on the political situation. The audience was spellbound with his eloquence and irresistible logic.

A large number of colored voters were present and after Colonels Hammond finished his speech Jack Carter, the colored orator, was called for and he brought down the house with his雄辩.

He however, did not show his heart, but said that it is to the interest of the colored people to vote with the democrats in Georgia's state politics; that they were the friends of the colored people, who owe a debt of gratitude for the educational advantages they now enjoy. His audience showed they were with him by their hearty applause.

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Colonel Cox closed his magnificent speech with a review of Weaver's political history, declaring he had never set on any political test long enough to "rip an egg or hatch a chick."

At the conclusion men rushed for the stage to congratulate Colonel Cox, and after a few words do so completely ignored Colonel Flint, who was screaming some announcement at the top of his voice. The audience, which completely filled Patterson's opera house, with its seating capacity of 500, was composed four-fifths of farmers, and the fact that only one third party showed up clearly proves our claim of a solid democratic county.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1892.

Two Republican Statesmen.

Awhile ago, we were inclined to doubt the wisdom of the policy of injecting into the present campaign the demand for the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on the circulation of state banks. But we no longer have any doubt on that score. Events have clearly justified the wisdom of the demand. The republicans—the very greatest of them—come to the discussion either crippled by ignorance or handicapped by a desire to avoid the question in its constitutional bearings.

We have recently seen the matter touched on by the two most distinguished republicans in the country, and their manner of dealing with it convinces us that the democrats did the wise thing when they made an issue of the unconstitutional and prohibitory tax. Mr. Harrison, with the desire of avoidance preying on his mind, referred to the issue in his letter of acceptance, but his reference must be decidedly unsatisfactory to those republicans who are in the habit of doing any thinking when business questions come up for discussion.

Mr. Harrison says that "changes may become necessary," but he does not think that the people will "consent to the reactionary proposal made by the democratic party." As a matter of fact, changes are unavoidable; nothing can hinder them except desire on the part of the people to perpetuate the national debt. The "reactionary proposal made by the democratic party" is simply that the constitutional right of individuals acting in a corporate capacity to issue promissory notes shall be restored to them. That is the "reactionary proposal." The unconstitutional tax was imposed as a war measure, and the people submitted to it in order to aid the government. When Mr. Harrison, speaking for his party, declares that the demand for the repeal of this unconstitutional tax is unconstitutional, he very clearly shows that his own conception of the matter is either blindly partisan or extremely hazy.

Individuals have the right to issue promissory notes to the extent of their credit, and this right is freely exercised. As a matter of fact, these promissory notes frequently do the work of currency. This being so, why should individuals be deprived of the right of issuing joint promissory notes to the extent of their credit, under guarantees demanded and restrictions imposed by the state? The 10 per cent tax was not levied on state bank currency as a measure of protection to the people. That fact is well known, and we presume that not even a republican ignoramus would deny it. It was levied for the purpose of compelling state banks to become national banks, the aim of the government being to employ its powers to create a demand for United States bonds as a basis of national bank circulation. This is the history of the 10 per cent tax in a nutshell, and it is all the history that the imposition has.

Does Mr. Harrison command himself to the thoughtful business men of the country when he describes the democratic demand as "a reactionary proposal"? Whether his remark is the result of partisan bias or whether he really has a hazy conception of the principle involved in the democratic demand, the result is the same. In either case, we have the spectacle of a republican president dealing in a transparently shallow way with an important question affecting the interests and the rights of the whole people.

So with Mr. Blaine, who is popularly supposed to represent the brains of the republican party. We learn from his letter that the national banking system is to be a permanent system, and that there cannot be in the nature of things, be any state bank system except that which existed before the war, and which he calls a wildcat affair. We are thus enabled to get a faint view of Mr. Blaine's statesmanship, and it is thoroughly characteristic of the man. He doesn't know that the national banking system, as it now stands, cannot outlive the national debt, and if he knew he wouldn't care. He doesn't know that under our old state system wildcat enterprises were the exception. He doesn't know that it is possible for every state to guard against such ventures. In short, he doesn't know anything about the subject, and if he knew his knowledge would be suppressed in the interest of duplicity.

Each of these distinguished republicans, Mr. Harrison and Mr. Blaine, has drawn a full-length picture of his mind in his recent letter, and the performance is worth studying by those who imagine that political distinction is invariably the result of the qualities that bring success in business. Neither of these representative republicans is ashamed to proclaim his indifference to the truth, and each is willing to measure the merits of a business proposition by his own ignorance or by his partisan bias.

It is to be observed that while these great men are protesting against the preparation to allow the people of the states to issue their own currency—not legal tendering right that they enjoyed without interruption until it was seized and suppressed by the government during the war, the republican party is engaged in emitting legal tender bills based on depreciated silver. The party has deprived silver of its money functions in this country, and it is likely that people in the most advanced stages of civilization will always feel their pulse thrill when exciting physical contests claim their attention.

People may be great lovers of peace, but when a war is raging in their country they want the news. It is the same way when the strongest men of the generation engage in a tussle for the championship of the world. People may shake their heads with disapproval over such occurrences, but they want to know what is going on, all the same, and the news papers will tell the whole story.

We do not believe that the fights at New Orleans will lead to an epidemic of prize fighting. Their probable effect will be to increase public interest in physical training. Whenever a strong man—a type of physical perfection—makes his appearance, men naturally admire his superiority and desire to be like him in his noble symmetry of person and in his wonderful strength. There is no harm in this, and we could well afford to have a few battered noses every year if they would cause men and women to take an active interest in physical culture, and thus secure the sound bodies which are the temples of sound minds.

Long and Short Editorials.
In this country the long editorial is a back number. The New York Times sticks to it, but its contemporaries favor short articles and when a long leader appears in The Sun, The Herald or The World it is an exception to the rule.

The danger is that when newspapers once get on this line they are tempted to make too great a merit of brevity. The Chicago News-Record sometimes contains seven editorials in a single column, and The Boston Globe has been known to crowd as many as eight into the same space.

The better plan is to avoid extremes. Very few people care to read an editorial as long as a magazine article, but on the other hand they get very little satisfaction out of a little bob-tailed editorial which merely touches a great subject and then drops it with only a slight hint of the important matters involved in it.

Journalists who make a brief paragraph take the place of a leader are in the habit of saying that the editorial page has lost its influence, and the writers of two-column editorials stubbornly maintain that when a long article is good it will be read. This is a mistake all around. A bright, strong editorial page, elucidating and commenting on the news, with an occasional touch of instruction or argument, will always be read and appreciated. But long articles, however good they may be, will not be generally read—they will not reach the mass of readers.

When a journalist begins an editorial he should consider first, the importance of the subject; second, his knowledge of it, and, third, the patience of his readers.

The average American editorial page suits the popular taste admirably, and it is to be hoped that its long articles will never grow longer. Further expansion will only result in giving us essays, while condensation will give us epigrams instead of editorials. A change would not improve matters.

A Redistribution of Currency.
One of the chief complaints of a certain class of reformers is that our currency is not properly distributed.

So far as the sections are concerned, there has been no redistribution of the currency, but our advices would seem to indicate that among individuals, during the past week, redistribution has been actively going on to a very considerable extent. One telegram informs us that in some localities men have committed suicide because they lost all their money and property on Sullivan. In some places men who have too much malice to kill themselves are nevertheless left without a dollar in the world because they staked their all against Corbett. It will be some time before all the returns come in, but it is plain that in every part of the country thousands of betting men, and other thousands who perhaps never bet before, backed their judgment with their money the night of the big race, and they are today sadder if not wiser men.

It is natural to sympathize with the losers, and yet it is only a case of the redistribution of currency among individuals. It is hard for Smith to lose his money, but on the other hand, it is a good thing for Brown to get it, and the currency which has changed hands so suddenly will still perform its mission as a medium of exchange.

It seems that Mr. Gladstone is already weary of the monetary conference.

Colonel Cockrell is bothered because Mr. Dana has a bugaboo. But, la! there's Editor Halsted with a big one over which he grows heavier. If Colonel Cockrell is going to be bothered about one, let him deal fairly and be bothered about all.

Mr. Harrison should take warning from the Sullivan affair. He is too wobbly on his feet to stand up before Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Hill has bought a big mansion near Albany. Maybe he is going to take a partner to aid him in keeping house.

Sullivan will now have a chance to go to work and earn his living. As it will be an entirely new experience, it ought to keep him interested.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In London very fat men are called "space men" by the merchants, and their services are in great demand. The newspapers are filled with advertisements calling for them to be used as wall-paper bill boards for advertising purposes. These men sell their space capacity to advertisers by the square inch.

Simon J. Ahern, a citizen of St. Paul, who is worth \$300,000, was recently sentenced to sixty days in the workhouse for criminal libel. The court would not allow him the alternative of talents as has Dr. Crandall.

It is to be observed that while these great men are protesting against the preparation to allow the people of the states to issue their own currency—not legal tendering right that they enjoyed without interruption until it was seized and suppressed by the government during the war, the republican party is engaged in emitting legal tender bills based on depreciated silver. The party has deprived silver of its money functions in this country, and it is likely that people in the most advanced stages of civilization will always feel their pulse thrill when exciting physical contests claim their attention.

People may be great lovers of peace, but when a war is raging in their country they want the news. It is the same way when the strongest men of the generation engage in a tussle for the championship of the world. People may shake their heads with disapproval over such occurrences, but they want to know what is going on, all the same, and the news papers will tell the whole story.

It is a thin affair, and a mere scratch will touch the barbarian nature under it. This Sullivan-Corbett match has stirred up a good deal of the savagery in the American nature, and it is likely that people in the most advanced stages of civilization will always feel their pulse thrill when exciting physical contests claim their attention.

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It is a fact that the duties incumbent upon the Judge of the Fulton superior court are far more exacting than those of any other judicial officer in the state. The litigation of the county is such that the court is obliged to remain in session throughout the entire year. The trial of the case of Cleveland vs. Clark is now in progress, and the trial of the case of Corbett vs. Sullivan is also in progress, and there is a large amount of work to be done in the trial of the case of Corbett vs. Sullivan.

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THE KING'S HIGHWAY

A Thousand Wrong, but Only One Right Road.

THAT THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW PATH

Dr. Talmage Is Received with Great Enthusiasm on His Tour Through England—His Sermon Yesterday.

London, September 11 (Special).—Another busy week of Dr. Talmage's preaching tour has just ended. After conducting services before immense audiences at Swansen, Exeter and Bristol, he preached four times in Plymouth to the largest religious gathering ever witnessed in that city. Before leaving Plymouth, in the matin, at a public meeting at which many clergymen were present, thanked the American preacher for the great good his sermons had produced in awakening the community. Dr. Talmage, on the day of his departure, was driven to the wharf and alighted at the top of the flight of stone steps down which the pilgrim fathers went when they embarked on the Mayflower to seek the new world. The sermon selected for today is entitled, "The King's Highway," the text chosen being Isaiah 35: 8-10: "And an highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it, but it shall be for those; the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast go up thereon, it shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there; and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

There are thousands of people here this morning who want to find the right road. You sometimes see a person halting at crossroads, and you can tell by his looks that he wishes to ask a question as to what direction he had better take. And I stand in your presence this morning conscious of the fact that there are many of you here who realize that there are a thousand wrong roads, but only one right one; and I take it for granted that you have come in to ask which one it is. Here is one road—that opens widely, but I have not much faith in it. There are a great many expensive toll-gates scattered all along that way. Indeed, it is a toll-gate road, and it is filled with flagellations. On that road, if you get through it at all, you have to pay your own way; and since this differs so much from what I have heard in regard to the right way, I believe it is the wrong way.

There is another road. On either side of it are many trifling toll-gates, and invitations to come in, and dine and rest; but, from the looks of the people who stand on the piazza I am very certain that it is the wrong house and the wrong way. Here is another road. It is very beautiful and macadamized. The horses' hoofs clatter along, and they who ride over it spin along the way, undreamed of their final doom; the road breaks over an embankment, and they try to halt, and they saw the bit in the mouth of the fiery steed, and cry, "Ho! ho!" But it is too late, and—crash!—they go over the embankment. We should find this morning, and see if we cannot find a road that is right.

You have heard of the Appian Way. It was three hundred and fifty miles long. It was twenty-four feet wide, and on either side of the road was a path for foot passengers. It was made out of rock cut in hexagonal shape and fitted together. What a road it must have been! Of a moment back rock, three hundred and fifty miles long. No wonder that in the conservations of it the treasures of a whole empire were exhausted. Because of invaders, and the elements, and time—the old conqueror who tears up a road as he goes over it—there is nothing left of that structure excepting a road. But there this morning, you of a road built before the Appian Way, and tell me it is as good as when first constructed. Millions of souls have gone over it. Millions more will come.

The prophets and apostles, too, pursued this road while here below; We, therefore, will, without dismay, Still walk with Christ, the good old way.

"An highway shall be there, and a way, and it shall be called the way of holiness; the unclean shall not pass over it, but it shall be for those; the wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein." No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast go up thereon, it shall not be found there; but the redeemed shall walk there; and the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads; they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

First, this road of the text is the King's Highway. In the diligence you dash over the Bernina pass of the Alps, mile after mile, and there is not so much as a pebble to jar the wheels. You go over bridges which cross chasms that make you hold your breath; under projecting rock; along the dangerous precipices; through tunnels adored by the mirth of the gingers; and, perhaps for the first time, look the grandeur of a road built and supported by government authority.

Well, my Lord, the King, decided to build a highway from earth to heaven. It should span all the chasms of human wretchedness; it should tunnel the mists of darkness; it should be wide enough and strong enough to hold five thousand millions of the human race, if so many of them should ever be born. It should be blasted out of the "Rock of Ages," and—cemented with the blood of the cross, and be lifted amid the shouting of angels and the exhortation of devils.

The King's Highway is the right road. He put head and hand heart it, and after the road was completed, waved his blistered hand over the way, crying: "It is finished!" Napoleon paid fifteen million francs for the building of the Simplon road, that his cannon might go over for the devastation of Italy; but our King, at a greater expense, built a road for a different purpose; that the banners of heavenly dominion might

come down over it, and all the redeemed of earth travel up over it.

Being a King's highway, of course it is well built. Bridges splendidly arched and buttressed have given way and crushed the passengers who attempted to cross them, but God the King, who built no such thing as that. The work done. He mounts the chariot of His love, and multitudes mount with Him, and He drives on and up the steep of heaven amid the plaudits of gazing worlds! The work is done—well done—gloriously done—magnificently done.

Still further: this road spoken of is a clean road. Many a fine road has become miry and foul because it has not been properly cared for. But my Master says that clean road will walk on this road. Roas on either side to throw away your sins. Indeed, if you want to carry them along you are not on the right road. That bridge will break, those overhanging rocks will fall, the night will come down, leaving you at the mercy of the mountain bandits, and at the very next turn of the road you will perish. But you are safely on this clean road of which I have been speaking when you will stop over and turn to wash in the water that stands in the basin of the eternal rock. Ay, at almost every step of the journey you will be crying out: "Create within me a clean heart!" If you have no such aspirations as that, it proves that you are not a Christian. If you do, if you will only look up and see the finger-board above your head, you may read upon it the words: "There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death." Without holiness no man shall see the Lord; and if you have any idea that you can carry along your sins, your lusts, your pride, and yet get to the end of the Christian road, you are so awfully mistaken that it is the name of God, I shudder at the delusion.

Still further, the road spoken of is a plain road. The wayfaring men, though fools, shall not err therein. That is, if a man is three-fourths an idiot, he can find this road just as well as if he were a philosopher. The imbecile, the lame, the blind, the deaf, the stark and foolish, all a mob, hopping at him has only just to knock once at the gate of heaven, and it swings open; while there has been many a man who can lecture about pneumatics, and chemistry, and tell the story of Faraday's theory of electrical polarization, and yet has been shut out of heaven. There has been many a man who stood in an observatory and swept the heavens with his telescope, and yet he has not been able to see the Morning Star. Many a man has been familiar with all the higher branches of mathematics, and yet could not do the simple sum: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" Many a man has been a fine reader of tragedies and poems, and yet could not "read his title clear" in the "books of the skies." Many a man has been authorized across the continent, and yet did not know the "Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." But if one shall come in the right spirit, asking the way to heaven, he will perceive it in a plain way. The pardon is plain. The peace is plain. Everything is plain.

He who tries to get on the right road through hell, through purgatory, through heaven, through the gates of death, will find it with difficulty. His wife goes through philosophical discussion will not get on at all. Christ says: "Come to Me, and I will take all your sins away, and I will take all your troubles away." Now what is the use of my discussing it any more? Is not that plain? If you want to go to heaven, it is wise for me to detain you with any discussion about the nature of the human will, or whether the atom is limited or infinite. It is a plain way. No. After this Bible has pointed you the way to heaven, it is wise for me to detain you with any discussion about the nature of the human will, or whether the atom is limited or infinite. It is a plain way.

"This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners." And that is you and that is me. Any little child here can understand this as well as I can. Unless you become as a little child you can not see the Kingdom of God. If you are saved, it will be as in a philosophy; it will be as a little child. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven." Unless you get the spirit of little children, you will never come out of their glorious destiny.

Still further: this road to heaven is a safe road. Sometimes the traveler in ancient highways would think himself perfectly secure, not knowing that there was a lion by the way, and bring his head deep between his paws; and then, at the right moment came under the fearful spring, the man's life was gone, and there was a mangled carcass by the roadside. But, say my text, "No lion shall be there." I wish I could make you feel this morning, that entire existence. I tell you, that one minute after a man becomes a child of God, he is as safe as though he had been ten thousand years in heaven. He may slip, he may slide, he may stumble; but he can not be destroyed. Kept by the power of God, through faith, unto complete salvation. Everlastingly safe.

The severest trial to which you can subject a Christian man is to kill him; and that is gone. In other words, the worst thing that can happen a child of God is dead. The body is only the old slipper that he throws aside just before putting on the sandals of light. His soul, you cannot hurt it. No fiend can consume it. No floods can drown it. No devils can capture it.

Men and unmoved are they Who rest their souls on God: Fixed as the ground where David stood, Or where the ark abode.

His soul is safe. His reputation is safe. Everything is safe. "But," you say, "it will only be a change in his face from earth to heavenly securities." "But" you say, "you know his name goes down under the hoof of scorn and contempt?" The name will be so much brighter in glory. "Suppose his physical health fails?" God will pour into him the floods of everlasting health, and it will not make any difference. Earthly subversion is heavenly salvation. The tears of the world are earthly crystals of hem. As they take rags and tatters and put them through the paper mill, and they come out beautiful white sheets of paper, so often the rags of earthly destruction, under the cylinders of death, come out a white scroll upon which shall be written eternal emancipation.

There was one passage of scripture, the force of which I did not understand until one day. Chaponix, with Mont Blanc on one side, and Montaumont on the other, I opened my Bible and read: "As the mountains are around about Jerusalem, so the Lord is around about them that fear Him." The surroundings were an omnipotent commentary.

Though troubles assail, and dangers affright; Friends should all fail, and foes all rise; The scriptures assure us, whatever betide, The Lord will provide.

Still further: the road spoken of is a pleasant road. God gives a bond of indemnity against all evil to every man that reads it. All things work together for good to those who love God. No weapon formed against them shall prosper. The Preacher, signified and delivered by the Prodigy of the Universe. What is the use of your fretting, O child of God, about food? "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns; yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them." And will he take care of the sparrow, will he take care of the lark, and let me tell you, what a host of little things about the field! Shall they not much more clothe the lark? "Consider the lilies of the field: shall they not much more clothe the lark?" What is the use of worrying for fear something will happen to your home? He blesseth the habitation of the just. What is the use of fretting lest you will be overcome of temptation? "God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able to bear it."

The King's Highway. Trees on one side, flowers on another side, nothing but happiness, nothing but pleasure.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

A Pure Cream of Tartar Powder, Superior to every other known. Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard. Delicious Cakes and Candy, Light Flaky Pastry, Gourmets' Delight.

Campbell, Cole & Stewart,

28½ Whitehall St.

THE CONSTITUTION: ATLANTA, GA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1892.

their fruit and shade. Houses of entertainment on either side the road for poor pilgrims. Tables spread with a feast of good cheer, and waiters adorned with caps set in pictures of saints. I stand on this King's highway, and I find a harper, and I say: "What is your name?" The harper makes no response—but leaves me to gaze at him with his eyes toward heaven and his hand upon the trembling strings, this time comes skipping on the air: "The Lord is my light and salvation. Whom shall I be afraid?" The Lord is the strength of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?"

Still further: this road spoken of is a clean road. Many a fine road has become miry and foul because it has not been properly cared for. But my Master says that clean road will walk on this road. Roas on either side to throw away your sins. Indeed, if you want to carry them along you are not on the right road. That bridge will break, those overhanging rocks will fall, the night will come down, leaving you at the mercy of the mountain bandits, and I go to the Lord, and I say: "What is your name?"

And, wiping his lip and taking a long breath, he puts his mouth to the trumpet and pours forth this strain: "They shall come bounding toward me, and I meet a little further on the same road and meet a trumpeter of heaven, and I say: 'Haven't you got some music for a tired pilgrim?'" And, like the clang of victory-shields, the cymbals clang, Al Miriam goes to discourse: "Sing ye to the Lord, for He hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider have He thrown down; the rider is dead." And then I see the crowd, "These are they who came out of great tribulations, and had their robes washed and made white with the blood of the Lamb." They are the ones who have seen me, and I say: "Who are they? The happiest, the brightest and the fairest in all heaven—who are they?" And the answer comes: "These are they who came out of great tribulations, and had their robes washed and made white with the blood of the Lamb."

I pursue this subject only one step further. What is the terminus? I do not care how fine a road you may put me on. I want to know where it comes out. My text declares it: "The redeemed of the Lord come to Zion." You know what Zion was. That was the king's palace. It was a monarch's fastness, a fortification. There was a moment of fastness, and it was prenable. And so heaven is the fastness of the universe.—No howitzer has long enough range to shell those towers; Let all the batteries of earth and hell blaze away; they cannot break in those gates. Gibraltar was taken; Sebastopol was taken; Babylon fell; but those walls of heaven have never surrendered, either to human or Satanic besiege. The Lord Almighty is the defense of it. Great capital of the universe. Terminus of the King's highway!

Dr. Dick said that, among other things, he thought in heaven we should study chemistry, and geometry, and comic sections. Southey thought that, in heaven he would have the pleasure of reading Chaucer and Shakespeare. Now Dr. Dick may have his mathematics for all eternity, and Southey his Shakespeare. Give me Christ and my old friends—that is all the heaven I want; that is heaven enough for me. O garden of light, whose leaves never wither, and whose fruits never fail! O banquet on God's table! whose never failing meal is the meal of angels! O city of light, whose walls are salvation, and whose gates are praise! O palace of rest, where God is monarch, and everlasting ages the length of His reign! O song louder than the surf-beat of many waters, soft as the whisper of cherubim!

We are now in the middle of the road, when the last heartbreak is reached, when the last tear of earthly sorrow is wiped away, and when the redeemed of the Lord shall come to Zion, then let all the harpers take down their harps and all the trumpeters take down their trumpets and all across heaven there be echoes of morning stars, chorus of white-robed visitors, chorus of voices, chorus of words, and there be but one song, and but one name—Jesus—but but one throne honored—that of Jesus only.

I would like to sound the praises of Hood's Saraparilla over the entire universe. V. writes Mrs. Longenecker, of Union Deposit, Penn.

ANGIER HOUSE,
97 Capitol Square.

One of the highest and most desirable locations in the city, overlooking the State grounds. Pure air and a good breeze. The choicest fare and your wants seasonably attended. Just the place to live and rest at home. Rates reasonable.

WHISKY AND OPIUM

An Avert Through Unintentional Error, is that of drinking whisky and eating opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Wooley, Atlanta, Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are free from the curse of opium and morphine families. A treatise sent to all applying.

Grand Army.

The official train to the national encampment will start from Atlanta Saturday, September 17th, at 3:30 p.m. The route will be via the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and the Shenandoah valley, stopping at Luray, Va., and at the famous battle-field of the "valley of death."

A full Pullman vestibule train with observation car, the finest excursion train ever leaving the south, is made for the round trip. \$10.00. Second class, \$8.00. In a Pullman tickets good to return October 6th, with stop-over privileges. The train will be in charge of Colonel A. B. Carrier, chief of staff. Staff, \$10.00; second class, \$8.00. For further information address C. N. Light, G. A. P. A. or Colonel A. B. Carrier, Atlanta, Ga.

The True Laxative Principle

of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Pigs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the Evans Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O. U. S. A.

The Vestible Limited.

Piedmont Air-Line—Popular train to Grand Army encampment. No extra fare. Mrs. Window's Sweet Syrup reduces inflammation while children are teething. 25cts.

HATS.

Some peculiarities of

MEN'S HEAD DRESS!

The variation in styles every season compels us to advise you to purchase a new hat, and nothing catches the attention of the artistic eye quicker than a last summer's bird's nest on a man's head.

Men have different-shaped heads, and some are greatly troubled to get a comfortable fit in the prevailing Derby or Stiff Hat. To meet this trouble the most progressive merchants have provided the Elastic or Adjustable Hat that conforms comfortably to all heads.

Perhaps the finest and best arranged Hat Department in Atlanta is the one newly fitted up by Mr. W. L. Smith, 28½ Whitehall Street. All their fixtures are new and filled with the latest assortment of hats in the city.

HATS.

HATS.

HATS.

All the leading fall fashions. We will sell you a more desirable than any of the \$5 agency fees for \$2.50.

Stilson, Jeweler.

28½ Whitehall St.

STILSON,
JEWELER.

55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods.
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

HAPPINESS
SUPREME.

Nobody is anxious to spend their money. Everybody has to. You wants must be satisfied and it takes money to do it. A person is not apt to look cheerful over the prospect of spending money. Lots of buying is done with a long face. This is wrong; we offer a change for the better. Make the most of our grand, new stock while it lasts. All departments full and complete with reasonable selections and the very latest style. When you can get just what you want at less than you expected to pay, then happiness is supreme. We are treating customers to this kind of a surprise every day. You will find our selections choice, our goods reliable, our prices satisfactory. A fair deal makes the buyer happy. We give it.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,3 Whitehall St.
Great Job Sale

—OF—

TRUNKS and VALISES

For the next Thirty Days we throw on the market \$10,000 worth of Trunks and Valises at

One-Third Off
of Former Prices. We Offer:

JOE NO. 1—A Ladies' Trunk, at \$2.50, former price, \$4.00.

JOE NO. 2—A Ladies' Trunk at \$3.50, former price, \$5.00.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED

A Meeting of the Bar Association Yes-
terday Morning.

SYMPATHY FOR JUDGE CLARKE.

He Was Resting Well Yesterday, Though
He Was Rather Weak—Judge Rich-
ard Clark Also Disabled.

There will be no session of the superior
court this week.

Judge Marshall J. Clarke is a very sick
man and his physician says that he will
not be able to resume his duties for several
days.

He has suffered with high fever and is
now in a very weak and exhausted condition.

Judge Richard H. Clark is also unwell
and his troubles are such that he, too, will
be unable to attend to any legal matters.

Such a state of affairs has never before
occurred in this city since the Superior
Court. The judges of the civil and criminal
court both confined to their beds and just
at the beginning of the fall term.

There was an interesting meeting of the
bar association Saturday. It was not
called, however, for the purpose of arranging
the docket but for the purpose of ex-
pressing the sympathy of the Atlanta
lawyers in behalf of the ill judges.

Colonel E. N. Broyles, on motion of Mr.
W. P. Hill was called to the chair.

It was first announced by Mr. Frank
Myers that Judge Clarke was too unwell
to attend the call and was suffering with
quite a severe spell of fever. By direc-
tion of Judge Clarke he adjourned the
meeting until next Saturday.

The wife of Colonel Broyles was
called to the chair and the following reso-
lutions were introduced:

Whereas, The bar of Atlanta has learned
with great regret of the serious illness of his
Hon. Marshall J. Clarke, judge of this court; therefore be it resolved,

Resolved, That this bar hereby expresses
its deep regret at the illness of Judge Clarke,
and hopes that he will soon be restored to
his usual good health.

Resolved, That the bar of Atlanta does
not desire Judge Clarke to attempt to hold
court until he is thoroughly restored to health;
and that we request him not to jeopardize his
health by attempting to hold court before he is
thoroughly able to do so.

Resolved, That we request his honor,
Judge Clarke, to adjourn the court from week
to week until he is able to attend to business
until the health of one of the judges can be
restored who can hold court.

Upon motion a committee consisting of B.
F. Abbott, Burton Smith and Julius L. Brown,
was appointed to notify Judge Clarke of the
action of the bar.

Measures Abbott, Smith and Brown there-
upon sent the following letter to Judge
Clarke:

To His Honor, Judge Marshall J. Clarke,
Dear Sir: We understand, a committee,
appointed from the Atlanta bar, has
this day held, beg to hand you herewith
copy of the action of the bar at said meeting.

We desire to express personally our regret
at your present illness and trust that you will
soon be restored to your usual good health.

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

A similar letter was also written to
Judge Richard Clark. After passing reso-
lutions of sympathy the meeting adjourned
until next Saturday.

CHARLEY HILL HAS RETURNED.

The Genial Collector Is Back Again in the
City.

Charley Hill, after spending three months
in the old world, is back again in Atlanta.
Good natured and pleasant with his
hands run down in his pockets and his
great, big hat shading his expressive forehead,
he looks as natural as ever as he stood in
the door of Jacob's drug store.

That is where his friends have been looking
for him for the last few days. They
know that if Charley could be found in
Atlanta they would strike up with him
there, if they only waited long enough.

With the exception of a slight red tinge
in the expression of his face, caught from
the glow of Italian skies, he looked pretty
much as he did when he sailed out of New
York bay.

After "seeing" the world in its different
climates and listening to its varied lan-
guages he was only too glad to commit
himself to the billows for the return voyage.
He walked with the air of the Scotch
McGregor as he strode the pavements on
his native heath, as much as to say that he
had breathed no atmosphere that was half
so exhilarating, and had met no people in
all of his travels that were half as grand
as all the people of Atlanta.

France, Germany, England, Holland, in
fact every country in Europe, was traversed
by the gay party. Among the others were:
Mr. Sam Venable, Mrs. W. H. Venable
and Miss Lella Venable.

Charley says that the story about his
being sea sick is a beautiful piece of fiction.
He was not in the slightest degree affected
by the blue, raging billows, nor by the
cholera scare that kept out the vessels
from New York.

Atlanta, says, is the greatest place in
the world. He thought of her as he
walked through the crowded capitals, and
though she could boast of no great buildings
that pointed back to the fateful days,
she could boast of many that pointed ahead
to the future prosperity and growth of the
city.

Lakes and mountains, as seen under the
soft, pale sky, were fair enough to behold,
but they were beautiful only when
they reminded him of the far-away scenes
of Georgia.

Flushed with the experiences of his trip,
he is ready to retail his jokes by the score,
and his friends will no doubt enjoy a full
account of his trip before the court opens.

He will then sail into his year's work
and demonstrate to the people of the country
that he has wasted none of his eloquence
upon the "Maid of Aeneas."

FROM KANSAS TO WASHINGTON.

The Grand Army Men from the West to
Pass Through Atlanta.

As previously stated in The Constitution,
the movement of Grand Army people
from the west through Atlanta by the
Richmond and Danville road will be large
this week.

The Fort Scott, Kan., post will reach Atlanta
by the Georgia Pacific's early morning
train Wednesday, the 14th, remaining
here until noon the same day, when they
will go forward on the vestibule limited.

The Beloit, Kan., post, traveling in two
special Pullman cars, will pass Atlanta on
the morning train Thursday, the 15th.

The posts from Marysville and Salina,
Kan., will also arrive in Atlanta on the
early morning train of the Georgia Pacific
Thursday, the 15th. The Salina party
will go directly on to Washington, while
the Marysville party will make a side trip
to Chattanooga, returning to Atlanta and proceeding
to Washington Friday night.

These parties are all traveling in the
very best style—special cars, etc.—and are
much interested in what they expect to see
in Atlanta and other historic points along
the route of the Richmond and Danville.

The G. A. R. of Atlanta will not
travel to Washington in a body. Most of
them will probably leave the latter part
of the week on the Richmond and Danville
vestibule, going through quickly, a large
number having already engaged accommoda-
tions on that train.

REHEARSAL THIS WEEK.

The Atlanta Opera Club to Commence Active
Work for the Season.

Cards have been issued to all members of
the Opera Club announcing the first re-
hearsal of the season of 1892-3 at the music
room of Phillips & Crew next Wednesday

nights. The indications are for a very full
attendance. Members are asked to bring
their scores of "The Pirates of Penzance"
and of "The Chimes of Normandy."

This will indicate the present policy
of the club. There is to be a grand revival of
the plays opened by the society. The
public has not forgotten the magnificence
of the two works by the club, and will flock to witness their revival. All
who participated before will do so again,
with very few exceptions, and the operas
will be produced with even greater elan
than before.

Mr. Simpson, the musical director, states
that he believes both operas will easily be
ready within a month, and that they will
be given early in October.

"McCarthy's Mishaps" Tonight.

The famous Ferguson and Mack company,
which comprises an aggregation of talent
never seen in farce comedy, will present this
evening the skit.

McCarthy's Mishaps." The
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which comprises an aggregation of talent
never seen in farce comedy, will present this
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As the clown in "Kajanka" is a
woman, the dancer in "Kajanka" is a
man.

As the dancer in "Kajanka" is a
man, the dancer in "Kajanka" is a
woman.

In "Kajanka" four Mariposa dancers are
introduced. Their dance is described as some-
thing new and startling.

Wonderful acrobatics will be
performed by the girls.

"Kajanka" presents a novel and
entertaining feature.

The New York quartet with "Kajanka" are
said to be the highest salaried singers in their
line.

Among the many new features with "Kajanka"
this season every one should see is

the Wells Sisters' fountain dance.

The Cherubs

of Cawhorn, in "Little Nugget," will be in
Atlanta Thursday for one matinee and night

only.

No better comedy company than H. S. Caw-
horn's comedy cherubs in "Little Nugget,"
has ever visited our city. The entire party
has always given the best of satisfaction
more especially to the boys and girls, and
delighted audiences. The play and perfor-
mance are both funny—very funny.

The music, both vocal and instrumental, is
excellent, and the girls are charming.

The comedian Herbert Cawhorn, as Barney

O'Reilly, with the excellent supporting company
of artists, will keep the audience in continual
laughter—surely more properly speaking.

The gaiety and mirth of these comedians
can rest assured of being given a rare treat.

In the play it is hard to tell where anything
begins or ends. It is all climax, upstart
cycles, climaxes. The people in the audience
are astounded and upstairs, laughter and tears
until laughing actually became painful in
spots."

"Kajanka."

"Punch" Wheeler, the veteran advance
agent has so many things to say about his
attractive girls and others that it would
take a volume to comprehend them. Out of his
voluminous literature we call the following:

Ronaldo, the bouncy demon in "Kajanka,"
will astonish you with his wonderful perfor-
mance.

Tenno, a charming young dancer,
with an original method of her own, will take
part in "Kajanka."

As the clown in "Kajanka" is a
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The Cherubs

of Cawhorn, in "Little Nugget," will be in
Atlanta Thursday for one matinee and night

only.

No better comedy company than H. S. Caw-
horn's comedy cherubs in "Little Nugget,"
has ever visited our city. The entire party
has always given the best of satisfaction
more especially to the boys and girls, and
delighted audiences. The play and perfor-
mance are both funny—very funny.

The music, both vocal and instrumental, is
excellent, and the girls are charming.

The comedian Herbert Cawhorn, as Barney

O'Reilly, with the excellent supporting company
of artists, will keep the audience in continual
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